

# 'Labor' Demands Probe of 'Operation Smack'

A demand for a Congressional investigation of "Operation Smack" is voiced by the current issue of Labor, organ of the Fifteen Standard Railroad Unions and one of the most widely circulated union organs in the country.

Favoring proposals made by some Congressmen for such an investigation, Labor says in its editorial that a full inquiry should be made on reports that the costly battle was timed and staged

for "guests and war correspondents" who were given "timetable programs" or "scenarios" telling them what they would see.

People are "shocked by these reports," says Labor and they are asking, "Are American boys being

## Seabee Buddies Back His Protest Of 'Smack' Show

Endorsement of the action of a Massachusetts draft board member who resigned in protest against the "Operation Smack" fiasco was voted recently by the Massachusetts Department of the Seabee Veterans of America.

The former Seabee, Chester K. Wickes, had resigned Feb. 1, declaring, "I just don't want to have any part in sending boys to Korea to die in any exhibition or operation like that."

The Seabee Veterans' approval was announced by James M. Roche, the organization's acting secretary, in a letter to the Boston Post.

sent into battle where they are killed and wounded, just to make propaganda for increased appropriations for the armed services?"

"Labor believes members of Congress are right in demanding a full and impartial investigation of 'Operation Smack.' The mothers and fathers of boys fighting in Korea will not be satisfied with the 'official' explanations made so far."

Noting that camera operators were on hand to make movies of the battle, Labor notes that an Associated Press correspondent reported that the attack was preceded by a hail of artillery shells and napalm bombs spreading fiery 'jellied gasoline' but all this failed to dislodge the Communists. Then came the heaviest ground action of the year. American soldiers attacked for four hours but finally were forced back by handgrenades and 'vicious machinegun crossfire.' So Operation Smack failed in front of the guests."

Rejecting explanations by military (Continued on Page 6)

## T-H HEARING:

# Congressmen Rap Ban On Industry-Wide Pacts

By HARRY RAYMOND  
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10: — Legislation to ban industry-wide collective bargaining would "take the labor movement back to the 1920's" and would "destroy a lot of trade unions," Rep. Roy W. Wier (D-Minn) today told the House Committee on Education and Labor. Wier, former

business agent of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, led the fight against a bill by Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D-Tex) to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to include restrictions on industry-wide union contracts.

Committee chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa) opened the T-H hearings by calling Lucas to explain his bill (HR 2545).

Lucas recalled he had offered a similar amendment prior to enactment of the present Taft-Hartley Act, but it was defeated by one vote in the Senate.

He said his bill would bar "monopoly in the labor movement," and he cited such examples as John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, the CIO United Steel Workers, Joseph Curran's National Maritime Union and Harry Bridges International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

Lucas said his bill was aimed at protecting free enterprise.

"You cannot proclaim your love for the free enterprise system and then propose legislation like this," Wier, a member of the House committee, replied.

"I have served 28 years in the labor movement, have been on the picket line and have been arrested for obstructing traffic. This bill will take labor back to the 1920s. This bill will destroy a lot of trade unions."

"I've lost many strikes because there was no such thing as industry-wide bargaining."

Wier recalled a strike in which he was engaged in Minneapolis. He told how, when the union closed the Minneapolis plant, the plant owners shifted to another factory outside Minneapolis. This strike, he said, was lost. If the grievances were handled through industry-wide bargaining, he said, the company could not have run out.

Wier charged Lucas was wrong in holding industry-wide bargaining harmed the public.

"There are 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 members of trade unions in the country," Wier said. "Their wives, their families and the stores they do business with are all part of the public. I say that more than 50 percent of the public is tied in with the union."

Lucas said his bill would ban industry-wide bargaining beyond

(Continued on Page 6)

## Denver Minister, Chicago Lawyers In Clemency Plea

Denver's leading Protestant minister and a leading attorney associated with the Democratic Party have sent out several hundred letters to prominent citizens asking that they join the clemency plea for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

## Parole Board Hears 6 for Ben Davis



BEN DAVIS

—See Page 3

The Very Rev. Dean Paul Roberts of St. John's Cathedral and attorney Philip Hornbein, are circulating the letters, along with a two-page memorandum signed by four noted Chicago attorneys headed by Prof. Stephen Love of the University of Chicago and chairman of the Illinois Commission on Fitness for the Supreme Court. This memo signed also by noted attorneys, Joseph Grant, A. M. Curtis, and Henry W. Kenoe, details the flaws in the Rosenberg trial and the absence of proof in the government's case.

Defending the clemency pleas against attacks in the local press, Rev. Rudolph Gilbert of the First Unitarian Church said:

"We are in the dangerous situation of losing our freedom of thought and freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution."

"At the time this occurred, we were allies of Russia, not enemies as today. In my judgment if instead of it being Russia it had been England or France that received the information, a slap on the wrist would have been the worst to happen to the Rosenbergs."

Hornbein said of his support of the movement that "a plea for (Continued on Page 6)

## Four of Foley Square Smith Act Victims Freed

Four out of the 13 framed Communist leaders stepped out of prison on \$20,000 bail yesterday. It was the first victory in the campaign to release the entire 13 under bonds pending appeal of their recent conviction under the Smith Act. Those freed on bail set by U. S. Bail Commissioner Edward McDonald were:

Jacob Mindel, 71-year-old Marxist teacher, who was in danger of dying in prison from a heart ailment.

Claudia Jones, dynamic young Negro leader, member of the Alternating Committee of the Communist Party.

Betty Cannet, Marxist organizer. Alexander Bittelman, charter member of the Communist Party.

## Marcantonio on TV Tomorrow

Vito Marcantonio, ALP State Chairman, will speak on the subject, "Do YOU Want War With China?" over WABT-TV (Channel 5) tomorrow evening (Thursday) from 7:30 to 7:45 p.m.

The four Communists were warmly greeted by friends and relatives, as they stepped out of the marshal's office in the Foley Square courthouse.

All pledged to work unceasingly for the release of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and their seven

other imprisoned comrades, who are held under exorbitant bail. Miss Flynn and Perry and five others are held under \$25,000 bail each. Al Lannon is under \$20,000 bail.

Mindel was originally under \$5,000 bail.

## BRONX TAKES LEAD IN CITY DRIVE

Bronxites came in yesterday with 240 Worker subs and another for the daily paper to jump into an early lead in New York's circulation campaign.

The campaign in New York State formally opened Monday, almost a month after the rest of the country. But Bronxites beat the gun by inaugurating it last Saturday at a Freedom of the Press rally addressed by managing editor Alan Max and Isidore Begun. Subs were brought to the meeting by neighborhood committees of readers.

The Tremont area brought 36 subs; Parkchester and Bronx River in the Westchester area, 33 and 20, respectively; Mt. Eden area, 25; a group in the Prospect area, 16, and one in the South Bronx, 13.

"We saw 23 subscribers and came out with 23 renewals," the slender, attractive young woman heading the campaign in the Mt. Eden area reported.

The other two subs obtained in her area were new readers, (Continued on Page 6)



# Treason Trial in Poland Proves Spies Bank on Wall Street War

(By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.)

A group of Catholic clergymen, recently convicted by the Polish people's government of espionage for a foreign power, admitted that they had counted on the U.S. unleashing a third world war. They asserted that they calculated on the U.S., together with a reborn Nazi war machine, smashing the democratic government of the Polish nation and turning over a part of Poland to Western Germany.

The convicted spies, Father Lelito Kowalik Chuchlica, Father Szymonek, Father Brzyski, and Father Pochopien, were all members of the Cracow Curia, seat of the Catholic diocese in the area.

According to dispatches from Poland, Father Kurowski one of the witnesses, testified that the

## Court Upholds Re-Entry Right of Chinese Seaman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that the Government cannot use the excuse of national security to deny re-entry to a foreign born resident without a hearing. The 8 to 1 ruling involved Kwong Hai Chew, a Chinese seaman, who has been held two years on Ellis Island without bail. The ruling opens the way for Chew's release.

Justice Sherman Minton dissented.

Chew, who is married to a native-born citizen and has been a legal resident of New York City since 1945, was cleared by the Coast Guard for employment on an Isbrandtsen vessel in 1950. But when the voyage was over, immigration officials refused to let him re-enter the country. They declined to say why or on what grounds that national security was involved.

## Liberties Group Of Puerto Rico Urges Clemency

The Committee for Civil Liberties of Puerto Rico (Comito Pro Libertades Civiles) has asked President Eisenhower to grant clemency to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, it was announced by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

In a letter from its executive secretary, Abraham L. Pena, the committee based its petition on five points which included (1) the Federal Court of Appeals reprimand of prosecutor Saypol's tactics during the trial, (2) "unsubstantial and incredible evidence," (3) "extraneous issues" brought in by the prosecution, (4) the pleas for clemency of Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold C. Urey, and (5) the unprecedented sentence and the judge's remarks which indicated "hysteria."

## City's News Deliverers Win Pay Hikes

Twenty-five hundred members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, independent, voted over the weekend to accept an agreement with the city's news distributors calling for wage and welfare fund increases, and cutting night work to 37 hours.

The pact averted spread of the strike, which the Union is now conducting against suburban distributing agencies, to the city. Main issue of the suburban strike, which has cut off newspaper deliveries to many outlying parts of the metropolitan area, is refusal of the distributors to agree to cut in night hours from 40 to 37 a week.

The contract with the city distributors expired Jan. 31, but was extended for 30 days while negotiations proceeded. The Metropolitan News Co., which delivers the Daily Worker and Worker to stands and to trains for mailing and baggage, was among the companies involved in the city negotiations.

Curia "banked on a war conflict which would bring about a change in the political system of Poland and a change in the Western frontiers, first of all by Western Germany with its armies organized with the help of the Americans, which would invade Poland."

Faced with overwhelming evidence, the conspirators admitted a long list of overt criminal acts ranging from murder and betrayal of Polish patriots to the gestapo during the German occupation, to economic spying for U. S. intelligence agencies.

### HOARD IN VESTRY

Polish security agents had uncovered a vast store of guns, U. S. money, gold coins, and spying aids in the vestry of the Curia behind a pile of clerical robes and vestments.

Father Kurowski was asked what was the source of the hostility of these church representatives to the Polish People's Government. He answered, "It was conditioned by the Vatican's foreign policy which was hostile to the People's Democracies. This hostility found expression also in the hostile activity of the Curia."

Another witness, Father Przybyszewski, testified he was personally in charge of hiding away arms, money, and espionage material. He said that part of the dollars and contraband had been brought by Cardinal Prince Sapieha from his trip to the Vatican; some was sent by the U. S. espionage headquarters in Munich in payment for espionage reports; and the rest were proceedings from the black market dealings of a Father Mazanec.

### PAID BY U. S.

Kather Lelito, leader of the group and a former Gesapo agent, admitted that he had sent more than 10 espionage reports to the U. S. Intelligence center at Munich through U. S. intelligence agent Jan Szponder. He said that he had been paid 20,000 zloty and considerable parcels of clothing.

Activities of a network of U. S. spy centers, based in Western Europe and supported with the \$100,000,000 appropriated by Congress admittedly for the purpose of counter-revolutionary espionage

and sabotage, is closely watched by the governments of the People's Democracies.

During the trial the prosecution named and identified the two centers which organized and led the terrorist conspiracy:

1. The Munich U. S. Intelligence center whose members were recruited from former-landowner Polish emigres including Sosnkowski, Anders, Bielecki, Berezowski, Mikemlajczyk, and others.

2. The "Political Council" with a number of centers under direction of the "Home Department." One such center, specializing in espionage inside Poland was reported to be in Berk Kreis, Germany. The trial exposed that the Berg Kreis center supplies forged documents, Polish and German money, and American dollars to such people as Nazi former SS-man Imgard Geisler whose U. S. intelligence code name is "Charlotte." Geisler was once private secretary for Joseph Goebbels.

The treason activities of the convicted clergymen were condemned by leading Polish priests. Calling them criminal profaners of religion, Father Boniface Geba, Prior of the Bonifraters Order, declared: "Most of all I am deeply shocked that the Priesthood has been used as a shield for such base purposes."

The Polish Catholic daily newspaper, SLOWO POWSZECHNE (The Common Word) published a statement on the trial by the Department of Theology at Jagellonian University. The statement said in part:

"The Department of Theology... considers it its duty to state that it firmly denounces the activities of Priest defendants in the Cracow trial. Such activity serves exclusively the plans which are drawn up in the West for a new war of conquest instigated under the slogan of a 'Crusade.' This slogan is an obvious abuse of Christianity for political aims have nothing in common with religion."

The Reverend Borowczyk, professor of Theology who attended the Cracow trial as an observer, stated:

"We Catholic priests attending the trial as observers cannot help

but unanimously condemn the accused, who include to our great embarrassment, members of the clergy. The trial is being carried on in full accord with all legal requirements. We Polish clergymen protest against the behavior of these priests who learned to kill and follow the methods of deception and intrigue. The accused, both clergymen and laymen pleaded guilty in the face of undeniable proofs."

## Hungary Adds to Protection for Mothers, Children

BUDAPEST, Feb. 10.—A new program for the "protection of mothers and children" was announced today by the Hungarian program.

The program provide diapers and other clothing worth about \$33 for each newborn child. The allowance for families with more than three children will be raised. Beds in children's hospitals will be increased by 20 percent. Loans for expectant mothers, and new nursery and kindergarten schools are also included.

Premier Matyas Rakosi instructed the Minister of Justice to draft a bill increasing punishment for abortions.

The new program will be paid for by a special tax of 4 percent of income on bachelors, spinsters and childless couples.

## Policyholders of IWO Plan Trek To Albany Feb. 18

The IWO Policyholders Protective Committee yesterday announced that a large delegation of policyholders would travel to the State Capital at Albany Feb. 18 to protest to the Governor and legislature against the attempt to liquidate the International Workers Order.

This case is being appealed to the N. Y. State Court of Appeals.

Lodges, trade unions and other organizations, as well as individuals, are urged to participate. The Committee office is at 80 East 11 St. Phone GRamercy 7-8846.

# Sea Cooks Hit NLRB Aid to Raiders

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—A biased report by the staff of a Senate lame-duck subcommittee was condemned by Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, as being "unfounded" and "vindictive."

Bryson quoted the committee statement that "free maritime unions must show increased resourcefulness in organizing" as an invitation to a newly-formed AFL organization now raiding a union membership who "want no part of AFL waterfront gangster rule."

"Our members have been shot and beaten up by these gangsters," Bryson said, "and now we are being accused of 'intimidation.' It's fantastic."

Bryson pointed to Thomas Giblin, an "organizer" for the raiding MC&S-AFL, who has been called before the grand jury here charged with shooting with intent to kill George Kane, member of the independent union. He also cited Reino Heija, Daniel "Lefty" Reed, Tucker, all members of the opposing group picked up in San Francisco the past year for carrying guns; Jimmy Tarantino, now facing indictments, who attacked



BRYSON

the independent union, for pay from the AFL, almost weekly on his radio broadcasts. Bryson cited the killing of Terry Ruff right in the raid union's hall at 100 First St.

"And whom does this subcommittee attack?" demanded Bryson. "The gangster counterfeit union? No, the independent union. And the shipowners for dealing with a democratic union, one the mem-

bers want, instead of a gangster outfit."

Bryson pointed out that the officials of the independent union signed the required non-Communist affidavits in 1950 in replying to the subcommittee charge of Communist-domination.

"Nor have we been accused, let alone convicted of graft or gangsterism," Bryson pointed out. "The same cannot be said for AFL waterfront officials." He added that Harry Lundeborg, head of the Sailors Union of the Pacific AFL, is responsible for organizing the puppet outfit now attempting to raid the independent union.

"Our union is dominated all right," Bryson said. "Membership-dominated."

Replying to the charge of hiring hall intimidation Bryson pointed out that west coast stewards department workers registering at impartial central registration offices for work have registered by a 90 percent margin as members of the independent union and that a recent election to determine bargaining rights for stewards department members on steam schooners had chosen the independent union by more than a 2 to 1 margin.

# Formosa Policy Spreads War, ASP Declares

Expressing the view that President Eisenhower's new Formosa policy seems "to open the door to an extension of the war in Korea rather than its speedy termination," the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions yesterday called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with the prisoner-of-war issue to be settled later.

In a statement addressed to the President and to members of the 83rd Congress, the Council also urged direct conversations between President Eisenhower and Premier Stalin, with a view to calling a five-power conference.

In the sphere of civil rights, the statement charged that "artists scientists and professionals have been singled out for special restrictions in the exercise of their talents," and called for abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the revocation of the Attorney General's "subversive list."

## PHILA WOMEN PROTEST

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Concern over Eisenhower's Formosa policy was expressed here by the Philadelphia Women for Peace.

"This action has all the earmarks of extending the war in the Far East," it said in a statement issued by its executive board.

"We, leaders of Philadelphia's Women for Peace, protest the President's order as a complete reversal of his pre-election promise of a speedy end-to the war in Korea," the statement added.

## Un-American To Seek Ban On Free Press

SANTA ANA, Calif., Feb. 10.—Rep. Donald Jackson of Santa Monica, Republican member of the House un-American Committee, revealed new fascist-like aims of the committee to a "seminar" of American Legionnaires here over the week-end.

Jackson said the un-Americans, under the Eisenhower regime, hope to push through cancellation of U.S. postal privileges for "Communist literature."

His reference was to traditional second class mailing rights accorded newspapers and periodicals since the inception of the Post Office Department.

These privileges always have been accorded on the theory that a free press, freely circulated, is the bulwark of a democratic system.

It was a privilege quickly denied the press of Germany by Hitler.

Neither Jackson nor his cohorts on the un-American committee have raised a finger about widespread dissemination of neo-fascist publications through the mails.

Fifth, anti-Semitism, white supremacist materials in printed form daily reach American homes via second class postal privileges.

Jackson in his speech to the American Legion 21st district "seminar" made no reference to such use of the mails.

## Latin-American Program Tomorrow

An evening of Latin-American culture will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8:30 p.m. at the Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave., as a Saludo to Jose Marti, Cuban patriot. Dances of Mexico, Cuba, Peru, Haiti and Puerto Rico will be presented. The Latin-American Dramatic group will read the poetry of Guillen of Cuba and Neruda of Chile.

There will also be social dancing.



## NORTHERN COTTON MILLS MOVE FOR ANOTHER PAY CUT

New England cotton manufacturers, trying to capitalize on the Eisenhower victory and raids by the AFL's textile union, are demanding another wage cut of 7 to 10 cents an hour, the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America charged.

The first indication of the strategy of the northern employers was given at a conference of representatives of the TWUA and the Fall River group of manufacturers. They turned down flatly the union's demand for restoration of last year's 8½ cents an hour cut ordered by an arbitrator, and insisted on further cuts on "fringe" parts of the contract that would come to another slash of 7 to 10 cents an hour. The deadline for a strike is March 15.

Negotiations with the larger New Bedford group were held up as the UTW-AFL filed for a collective bargaining election, with the balloting for those plants set for Feb. 17.

The raiding operations of the AFL union, hitherto most successful in the southern mills once under TWUA-CIO contracts, were getting dangerously near the heart of the TWUA's northern New England area. In addition to the challenge in the New Bedford, obviously timed to gain the favor of the employers, was the raid at the Berkshire Fine Spinning Mills.

The attitude of the employers has stirred anger in president Emil Rieve, according to the TWUA's organ Textile Labor. Charging that the employers are trying to make use of the Republican election victory and the UTW raids, Rieve said to the employers, "Let me tell you this. You will not get away with one single iota of these demands."

"I do not intend to finish my career by leading textile workers back to the days when they were making 30 cents an hour."

## Robeson, 5 Others Address Ben Davis Parole Hearing

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Five men and one woman appeared today at a two-hour Federal Parole Board hearing to ask parole for former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, one of the 11 national Communist leaders, sentenced to five years in the 1949 Smith Act trial, has served one-third of his sentence in the Federal Prison at Terre Haute, Ind. He is now eligible for parole.

Those appearing at the hearing, conducted by four members of the Parole Board, were: Paul Robeson, long-time friend of Davis; John Abt, Davis' attorney; Mrs. Dolly Mason, secretary of the National Committee for Defense of Negro Leadership; Cyril Philips, New York business man; Rev. Kenneth Forbes, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Marcus Goldman, former Government geologist.

Judge Fred S. Rodgers, Parole Board member, said he had interviewed Davis at the Terre Haute prison, and told him that

action on his parole application would be held up pending action of the full board in Washington. Rodgers said Davis was the "most intelligent" prisoner he had ever interviewed, and that he found him a "sincere and fundamentally honest man."

After leaving the hearing, Robeson said he, Mrs. Mason and Philips told the Board of the tremendous sentiment in the Negro communities for the release of Davis. Rev. Forbes said he communicated to the Board a feeling in Negro communities throughout the country for Davis' release.

Robeson said he further pointed out that in the recent Smith Act

case involving the 13 New York Communists Judge Edward J. Dimock had set the top sentence at three years, stating that Congress did not intend to apply the five year sentence to conviction for "conspiracy to advocate."

The Parole Board said it would consider Davis' application, but set no date for its decision.

## Bulletin

### TUG STRIKE SETTLED

A settlement was reached late yesterday in the 10-day tugboat strike in New York harbor.

Joseph O'Hare, treasurer of Local 33 of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association, said nearly all the affected tugs would be churning through the harbor at once.

Capt. James McAllister, chairman of the 22-man operators negotiating committee, said the last obstacle to a settlement of the strike had been reached in a day-long negotiations.

### Guards Kill 1, Hurt 38 in Koje

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The U. S. Command continued atrocities against Asian prisoners of war Monday with an attack that killed one and injured 38 others on Koje Island, it was reported yesterday.

Col. C. C. Cadwell, commander of the war prisoner camp, put up the usual pretext of the prisoners trying to "test" the strength of the U. S. command. But according to Cadwell's own account, the atrocities were committed because the prisoners began singing.

"Non-toxic irritants" were reported used against the prisoners, but what these were the U. S. Command refused to say. Then "concussion grenades" and individual weapon fire were used. When the prisoners sought the safety of their barracks, the troops followed them into the buildings.

## 11 Plead Guilty To 'Phantom' Jobs on Docks

Eleven of the small-fry hoodlums picked up for racketeering in Brooklyn as a result of recent waterfront investigations pleaded guilty to a charge of "phantom" employment by a stevedoring company. The rest of the group of 20 defendants — all "phantom" employees or subordinate officials of the Atlantic Stevedoring Co., remained on trial to face charges of payroll padding, grand larceny, forgery and a conspiracy to swindle the stevedore firm of "hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Those still on trial include the five company men, among them the chief paymaster and time-keeper.

The 11 who pleaded guilty had received company identification checks that enabled them to get on the piers and ply their trades as bookmakers, loansharks and policy racketeers. But they did no work.

Meanwhile, big fish among the shipowners who bribed union leaders from Ryan down who admitted to taking "gifts" and other racketeering, are walking around free.

One big employer was caught in his own game, however, but not for bribing union officials. He is Frank W. Nolan, president of the Jarka Corp. largest stevedoring firm in America. He was indicted on testimony he himself gave before the Crime Commission's hearing—that he gave Walter M. Wells, president of the U. S. Steel-owned Isthmian Steamship Corp., \$12,400 to get his company's work for Jarka.

Nolan, who District Attorney Frank S. Hogan said "was systematically buying all who could help his company," was released on a trivial \$1,000 bail.

The Crime Commission also received testimony in Jarka's books, confirmed by Nolan, showing that \$58,585 was handed out in "gifts" to ILA officers during the 1947-51 period—\$500 of it to Ryan.

## Link Standard Oil, Dutch Shell To Spies on Trial in Romania

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Romania yesterday began the trial of 23 persons charged with espionage and sabotage of the nation's oil industry through a ring organized by ex-king Michael for British and U. S. Intelligence. Simultaneously, in the U. S.:

• The State Department in tones of injured innocence rejected a Polish note accusing Washington of organizing espionage and sabotage units in Poland.

• Rep. Kersten (R-Wis.) announced he would offer a bill for a \$500,000,000 appropriation to "form military units of escapees" from the Socialist states, "encourage defections" and "provide every possible assistance to the Russian people and its satellite population IN ELIMINATING the Communist conspiracy." Kersten is author of the Mutual Security Act rider which allocated \$100,000,000 for such purposes in 1951 and a larger sum in 1952.

The Romanian News Agency Agerpress said the 23 spies and wreckers included Alexander Alexandrin, minister of finance in 1946. The indictment charged the 23 were paid through the U. S. and British legations.

It charged that "American and British trusts sent to Romania, to organize a vast espionage and sabotage system; leaders of these former oil companies: Romano-Americana, Astra-Romana, Steauer Romana and Unirea."

It said these were disguised as members of American and British missions.

It added that the Americans and British used "Constantin Capsa, former chief of service personnel of Astra-Romana, and Aurel Bente, former administrator in the technical department of Astra-Romana."

The indictment said they recruited leading personnel of former U. S. and British companies and got these men planted in state oil enterprises.

The Soviet news agency Tass, in its report on the trial broadcast (Continued on Page 6)



EX-KING MICHAEL OF ROMANIA, implicated by testimony of defendants on trial in Romania, is shown on his visit some time ago to the naval school at Annapolis.

### Queens Professor Rejects Senate Witchhunt Query

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Dr. Oscar H. Shaftel, assistant professor of English at Queens College, today stood on his constitutional rights and refused to answer witch-hunting questions put by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

The question as to whether he is a member of the Communist Party, said Dr. Shaftel, "is an invasion of my rights as a citizen . . . it does great harm to my profession . . . it is an invasion of the right of an academic body to set its own rules."

### Talk Tonight on Negro Workers and Unions

The Negro History Week Lecture at the Jefferson School of Social Science tonight (Wednesday) at 8:30 p.m., will feature Mrs. Halois Moorhead Robinson,

## ISRAEL APOLOGIZES TO USSR FOR BOMBING OF LEGATION

(By the Daily Worker Foreign Dept.)

The Israeli Government yesterday apologized to the Soviet Union for the bombing of the Soviet legation in Tel Aviv Monday night and jailed 50 known anti-Communists as suspects.

A shakeup in the police department was said to be imminent as Prime Minister Ben Gurion called an emergency meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the situation. He charged that those responsible were enemies of the nation.

At Parliament in Jerusalem, members of all political parties held urgent meetings. The government, claiming that it anticipated "pro-Communist retaliation," threw police guards around the embassy and legation.

The blast, which injured four

members of the Soviet legation, including the wife of Soviet Minister Pavlov I. Yershov, tore a gaping crater in the legation grounds, wrecked a ground floor room in the building and smashed windows in surrounding buildings within a radius of 500 yards. A Soviet official said the bomb was thrown through a window of the building.

The bombing was the worst anti-Soviet incident in recent months, although government officials have been whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria in the country in an effort to cover up the activities of Israeli intelligence agents in the socialist states. Last week the Soviet book shop in Jerusalem was burned down. Earlier, the Czechoslovak legation was damaged by a bomb.

## LAST ST. LOUIS SMITH ACT DEFENDANT FREED ON BAIL

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—James Frederick Forest has been released on bail after spending four and one half months in City jail under charges of conspiracy to violate the Smith Act. This victim of the Smith Act was the last of four co-defendants to be released.

William Sentner, Robert Manewitz, Marcus, Al Murphy, and Dorothy Forest have been released over the last four and one half

months. Forest said that he was glad to be out and able to start preparation at last for his defense, but expressed regret that his family and friends and members of the local defense committee, had to raise such an exorbitant sum as \$10,000 for his bail. Bail was posted by Brockman Schumacher, chairman of the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee.



## World of Labor

by George Morris



### Labor's Division and Taft-Hartley Changes

WITH THE START of Taft-Hartley hearings in Congress, we have an opinion on the situation in the United Mine Workers Journal which I think is quite appropriate. The Journal says:

"The situation with respect to T-H is further complicated by the continued division in the ranks of labor and by the compromising attitude of both the AFL and CIO. The AFL, cozened by the selection of one of its own as a member of the cabinet, is moving rapidly toward acceptance of slight amendments of some advantage to the building trades but which would leave the law's basic features untouched.

"The CIO is talking in a more militant vein but, (it) too, has moved far down the appeasement road and appears willing to embrace amendments. Such a patchwork approach to the subject of T-H is right down Taft's alley and he lost no time in introducing a handful of synthetic amendments which don't really change anything."

THE SOUNDNESS of this analysis was borne out as the hearings were about to begin with the AFL statement quite optimistic on the possibility of getting something out of the

Taft amendments. The CIO adopted a statement rejecting practically all the proposed amendments, but is preparing amendments of its own.

It was evident almost from the day after the election that the Eisenhower administration aims to split labor by backslapping the AFL and coldshouldering the CIO. That tactic has been successful to a degree. It is widening the differences between the two labor bodies on precisely those domestic and economic issues upon which they need to get together.

The two bodies have been sharply apart on the basic issue of Taft-Hartley with the AFL leading the parade for amendments. They have been apart on the key issue of wage controls, with the AFL opposed to ending them. In the light of this trend, it is hard to be optimistic on the AFL-CIO unity negotiations scheduled to begin Feb. 24.

BUT THERE is an even more serious element in the picture. The division between the AFL and CIO, with the latter almost in a flirting relation with Sen. Taft because his amendments are only "small stuff," is blinding labor to some deadly reptiles lurking in the grass.

It is taken for granted by both

the AFL and CIO leaders, that Eisenhower is a "liberal" influence in the administration and that they can at least count on no drastic worsening of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Is the danger of a ban on industry-wide bargaining less now, with Eisenhower in the White House, than it was last summer when it developed as a threat while Truman was President? But last year both the CIO and AFL expressed loud alarm. They aren't saying a thing now of this little amendment that is also before Congress. Are they so certain of the protective hand of President Eisenhower?

The defensive position of the AFL and CIO is bad not only because the objectives of repeal or basic changes in the law were, in effect, abandoned; it encourages those who aim to put new deadly teeth into the law.

And what about 1954? Both the AFL and CIO, through their political arms, are calling upon their followers to begin building up NOW for a victory in the 1954 congressional elections.

But do the leaders of the AFL and CIO believe they can mobilize an effective political support among their members if they already now capitulate to the Eisenhower-Taft forces and build sweet illusions in them? Abandonment of the objectives upon which labor mobilized its support, or acceptance of piddling concessions, is a good way to demobilize labor's political base.

In one respect the AFL and CIO leaders are united: they remain as unwilling as ever to learn the main lesson of the 1952 campaign, that the labor movement cannot win such progressive objectives like repeal of Taft-Hartley and civil rights, and at the same time campaign for a

(Continued on Page 6)

## Peril in Pittsburgh to The Nation's Liberties

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ON FEB. 16, in Pittsburgh, there will be opened another one of the many notorious Smith Act trials that have disgraced the United States for the past several years. This time the Communist leaders to be railroaded off to jail are William Albertson, Ben Carreathers, Jim Dolson, Steve Nelson and Irving Weissman. The charge is the usual stupid one of conspiring to teach and advocate the forceful overthrow of the U. S. Government.

In the two New York Smith Act trials, as well as in those in Los Angeles and Baltimore, the pattern for conviction has been the same. That is, the trails are held in an atmosphere of intense red-baiting in the newspapers and on the radio; the jury, intimidated and prejudiced, is hand-picked for conviction; the prosecution will stick at nothing in order to convict the defendants; the witnesses are the usual gang of ruffian stoolpigeons and perjurers; and the judges, full of anti-Communist bias and eager to open a way to judicial preferment, find the thought-control trials of Communists a facile way to satisfy their ambitions.

The Pittsburgh "trial" undoubtedly will go along this same general line, with all the reactionary features of such trials much accentuated.

IN THE YEARS before the organization of the steelworkers, before the Roosevelt period, Pittsburgh was noted for being a city with the fewest civil rights for the workers of almost any other place in the U. S. It was the great open-shop fortress of the steel trust.

The formation of the Steelworkers Union, largely with the help of the Communists, put an end for a time to this legal terrorism against the workers. It became possible for them to hold meetings where they pleased and to function as citizens with at least a minimum of freedom.

But now, in the drive of Wall Street for war, and with the leaders of the Steelworkers Union supporting this warmongering, the capitalists and their tools are quick to take advantage of the situation by once more robbing the working masses of their political rights.

Steve Nelson and the others associated with him in this defense, far from being guilty of any crime, are the best citizens in the community of Pittsburgh. What the capitalists are setting out to punish them for is their loyal fight to keep this country and the world out of war. This brings them into direct conflict with the munition-makers, especially those of the great steel industry, who are reaping millions and billions out of the blood of the boys dying in Korea, and in anticipation of the innumerable others whom they expect to die on new battlefields in the future. Of all cities, Pittsburgh, the great munition-making center, least wants peace. This is why it is undertaking to perjure these bold Communist fighters into the penitentiary.

Steve Nelson and the others about to go on trial will not get a fair trial. This is obvious from the outset. The recent trial in Pittsburgh was one of the most outrageous prostitution of justice in the history of this country. Now Nelson and the others are to be tried for the same alleged offense. Double jeopardy means nothing in Pittsburgh law courts. The harsh treatment accorded Steve Nelson at his last trial—20 years sentence and solitary confinement—is an outrage worthy of Franco's fascist Spain, rather than of a country calling itself democratic.

IT IS THE GRAVEST danger

to the civil rights of all the workers in this country to permit the perpetration against Communists of such mockeries of trials as are now going on under the Smith Act. Today it is the Communists who are being kangarooed to jail under this law; tomorrow it can be progressives of every other political conviction. The Smith Act trials are part and parcel of the whole maze of witchhunting that is going on under the guise of "loyalty" test in the Government, the industries and elsewhere. These dangerous developments indicate the sinister the United States. Steve Nelson fought bravely against fascism in Spain, now he is fighting it in the United States.

The workers should keep their eyes upon the trial of Steve Nelson and the others who are to face the court in Pittsburgh next month. They should make sure—and they can if they but will—that these defendants get a fair trial, or as much of a fair trial as it's possible to get in any capitalist court. Otherwise an outrageous frame-up is in the making, one that can be gravely injurious, not only to the defendants themselves, but to the mass of the workers, the Negro people, and the democratic forces of the country in general.

The workers should demand the repeal of the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the McCarran Act and the series of other thought-control laws that have been put upon the statute books since the end of World War II. At the same time, they should demand the release of Gene Dennis and the many other Communists who have been railroaded to the penitentiary primarily because they dared to speak out for peace and against the war that Wall Street is organizing.

## Notes from Negro Life

### Restaurant Jimcrow

TRENTON, N. J.—The Republican executive committee of Mercer County has directed a protest to President Eisenhower against restaurant jimcrow encountered by its members while attending Inaugural Day ceremonies. They specifically mentioned O'Donnell's Restaurant, 1221 "E" St., NW as the offender, whose manager refused to serve Bob Eaton, Sr., a county committeeman of 27 years standing because Eaton was a Negro.

### Sue to Vote

BATON ROUGE, La.—A suit was filed in the Eastern District United States Court here by two Negroes from Pointe Coupee Parish, a sharecropping area, for the right to vote. The suit is aimed at restraining the parish registrar of voters, Kermit M. Pinsonat, whom they charge with refusing to register qualified Negroes.

Pinsonat is quoted in the petition as saying he would register only those Negro voters who could show him a "court order compelling him to do so." The complainants, David Ashwood and John Meyers, through their attorney Louis Berry of New Orleans, contend that the accused registrar has violated the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution."

### A Los Angeles First

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—James L. Garcia, Jr., this week became this city's first Negro fireman.

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### How Will India Stand On Ceasefire Plan Now?

WILL INDIA help break the gag on further discussion of the Korean question which the Eisenhower Administration hopes to put over when the UN General Assembly meets again late this month? It was the Indian resolution on prisoner exchange which a majority of the Assembly upheld last December, despite the warning of the Socialist states that the resolution would have the effect of spreading the conflict.

Prime Minister Nehru's personal representative, Dr. Krishna Menon, stubbornly rejected the Soviet Union's criticism of India's position. And the war-making clique rallied around this position to vote down the Soviet proposal for a cease-fire in Korea.

Now the question comes up again, as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky said it would. The Eisenhower delegation is busily mapping strategy to keep the demand for a cease-fire from discussion. Will Dr. Krishna Menon now admit his error and take a stand for a cease-fire now?

THE ANSWER is that Krishna

Menon and Nehru are not free agents in this matter. India's foreign policy is not an independent policy of a sovereign state. For India is not a fully sovereign state.

The Secretariat of the Indian Cabinet of Ministers published in July, 1951, a number of statistics which revealed that foreign capitalists control 97 percent of India's petroleum industry; 93 percent of its rubber industry; 90 percent of the match industry; 89 percent, jute; 86 percent, tea; 73 percent, metallurgical; 62 percent, coal; 46 percent, banking; 33 percent, machine building; 21 percent, textile.

Now in 1948, the British share of foreign private capital investments in India amounted to 72.4 percent. The U. S. share was 6.5 percent. This ratio has not changed substantially from 1948 to the present time. That is to say, British big businessmen still control the key positions in India's economy.

Yet U. S. billionaires are struggling to capture this dominant position. They have employed two short cuts: first, direct loans and subsidies to the Indian government, and, second, intelligence.

ACCORDING to Ajay Ghosh, general secretary of the Communist Party of India, U. S. capital has been poured into India during the last two years to the extent of \$303,200,000. (This figure is somewhat larger now, following recently announced Point Four aid of more than \$20,000,000.)

"American capital is coming into India in the form of loans or 'aid,'" says Ghosh, "because

it is primarily a political penetration, because it is motivated by the immediate aim of buying over the Indian government and bringing it under American influence, of bringing India into the fold of America's war plans and of creating the necessary basis for a full economic and political enslavement."

As for U. S. Intelligence, the extent of its operation in India is revealed in a new book (American Shadow Over India, by L. Natarajan, People's Publishing House, Ltd., Bombay, 1952, price five shillings).

The book details American intelligence activities by foreign service and diplomatic officials, information officials, technical "aid" functionaries, missionaries, newspaper correspondents, travelers, research "experts," foundation agents, people from learned societies and institutes. The author concludes:

"American intelligence covers all aspects of India's internal political and economic developments, in addition to the military situation. It is especially active in the border areas of the sub-continent. In Kashmir, Nepal and Tibet, serious crises followed the visits of American agents. . . . Americans appear to have unrestricted access to official secrets. With full knowledge of the political, military, economic and social conditions in India, the United States Government can exploit the weak points and leave little room for diplomacy in our foreign relations."

It is against this background that India's role in the United Nations should be seen. Considering the strength of these tentacles encircling its throat, it will not be surprising if India displays a lack of staunchness on the question of a cease-fire in Korea.

## Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.  
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)  
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year  
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.00 \$14.00  
Daily Worker Only 4.00 7.00 12.00  
The Worker 1.00 2.00 3.00  
(Manhattan and Bronx)  
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$8.50 \$14.50  
Daily Worker Only 4.50 7.50 12.50  
The Worker 1.50 2.50 3.50



# Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY  
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW  
PRESS, INC., 25 East 12th Street, New  
York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7864  
Cable Address "Daily Worker" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

## CEASE-FIRE ON THE AGENDA

THE REPUBLICAN fire-eaters are howling their heads off for the blood of Korea and China, and the hue-and-cry for extending the war has now become a din.

The brave Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) is calling for atomic weapons in Asia.

The intrepid Robert Taft (R-Ohio) and valiant William F. Knowland (R-Calif) want a naval blockade around China by ourselves if our "allies" won't join us.

Stout Richard Russell (D-Ga) adds to the clamor with the usual bloodthirsty "rebel" yell.

All these bold, bad politicians are eager to spill blood—the blood of somebody else, in this case the blood of American youth and young men.

For surely no one will be deceived by this "let the Asians fight Asians" nonsense, which may be what the racists running our country would like to have happen, but which is beyond their power in all but a purely nominal sense.

The plain fact is that any extension of the Korean war is going to involve more Americans—President Truman estimated five million more if there's a real tangle with China.

So all the screams for spreading the war—in the name of "restoring peace," of course—are really intended to send more American boys to their death some 7,000 miles away from home.

What the Eisenhower Administration and the Pentagon and the press continue to try to hide from the people is the fact that a cease-fire proposal is on the order of business right now.

Yes, the war could be ended tomorrow if Eisenhower accepted Premier Chou En-lai's proposal this week to resume truce talks, declare a cease-fire on the basis of the armistice agreement already signed, and then settle the rest of the business around a table.

But the big, bad patrioteering hypocrites in Congress want the American people to forget how easy it is to end the war—and end it with honor.

That is all the more reason why it is necessary for the people to remember, and to demand action on a cease-fire in Korea NOW!

## A LYNCHERS' JURY UPHeld

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT has approved gas chamber death sentences for four North Carolina Negroes despite the court's admission that trial juries were stacked against them because of "economic status."

Justice Stanley F. Reed, in the majority opinion, concurred in by five justices, held that the use of polltax property owners' lists in forming North Carolina jury panels did not constitute racial discrimination.

In upholding discrimination in the selection of juries based on "economic status," the high court used the same reasoning to doom the four Negroes as had been applied in 1951 to uphold the conviction of Eugene Dennis and 10 other Smith Act defendants, when Dennis and his colleagues contended that the Blue Ribbon juries used in the New York Federal Courts discriminated against workers and Negroes.

Justice Hugo Black, joined in his dissenting opinion by Justices Douglas and Frankfurter, exposed the prejudicial nature of the majority opinion when he declared:

"The state has not produced evidence to show that the partial continuation of longstanding failure to use Negro jurors is due to some cause other than racial discrimination."

"What the court apparently finds is that Negroes were excluded from this new jury box not because they were Negroes but because they happen to own less property than white people."

Justice Black held that the court should have passed on the unconstitutionality of excluding Negro jurors through economic discrimination.

Two of the doomed men—Lloyd Ray Daniels, 20, and his cousin, Bennie Daniels, 21—are charged with murdering a white taxicab driver. The other two, Clyde Brown, 22, and Raleigh Speller, are charged with "rape," the complainants being white women.

The majority opinion refused, also, to consider the North Carolina officials' suppression of evidence favoring the four men. Nor did the fact that "confessions" presented as evidence were obtained under duress, and that Lloyd Daniels could not have signed a "confession," since he cannot read or write, affect the court's majority.

It is now up to the next highest court—the people—to save these intended human sacrifices to white supremacy.

The Governor of North Carolina and President Eisenhower should hear from an aroused people demanding that these judicial murders be stopped. There can be no let-down in the fight against white supremacy "justice" and its legal lynchings.



## McCarran-Walter Struggle Is Key Fight for Democracy

By MARY NORRIS

(Third of four articles)

WHY IS the McCarran-Walter Act the key issue today in the unfolding peoples struggle to defend their democratic liberties?

For two reasons: (1) It represents a point at which the most varied class forces and political current converge — the labor movement, national groups, the Negro people's movement, professional and middle class groupings, as well as wide international protest. It is thus the broadest single issue at present in the fight for America's democratic rights. (2) If the campaign against the act is developed with vigor and maximum breadth, the people can win substantial victories.

The character of the movement is diversified. Some forces call for outright repeal of the law, including the CIO, many AFL unions, and an important grouping of liberals around Senator Lehman. Others, such as the Anti-Defamation League, support extensive revision of the law along lines proposed by the Truman Commission report of Jan. 1.

Still others oppose one or another specific aspect of the law, as is the case with the American Jewish Congress, the leaders of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, sectors of the shipping industry, and many newspapers throughout the country. The Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has called for repeal and outlined an alternative measure based on democratic principles.

Obviously this movement cannot at present be pressed into a single mold. A general unifying element, however, may develop in the demand for repeal which even now receives the support of many organizations and individuals.

The Left lays special stress on two points:

(1) Mobilization of the entire labor movement for action. As yet the unions have for the most part taken only a formal stand against the law. Yet it will inevitably be used against thousands of foreign born union members who have poured their strength into building the labor movement of the U. S.

The attack upon Bridges, Matles, Schneider, Rotash and Steuben are only the first blasts

of the coming storm. A genuine campaign at a shop, local, and city wide level is therefore required, through which the entire labor movement is aroused and involved.

(2) Relation of the struggle against the McCarran-Walter Act to the general struggle against fascism. In the course of their participation in this specific fight, many people will be stimulated to think more deeply about the danger facing our country and about what is necessary to preserve and restore our democratic liberties.

They will be receptive to many new conclusions. For example, it is probable that a decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring registration of the Communist Party under the first McCarran Act will be rendered in this next period.

Through their experience in fighting the McCarran-Walter Act, many individuals and organizations will be better able to understand the meaning of this fresh attack, its implications for themselves, and will be ready to fight on this issue also.

WHAT OTHER issues are crucial in defending democratic liberties?

First and foremost—the defense of the Rosenbergs. As this article is written, the petition for executive clemency is before the President. The need now is for the broadest outpouring of the demand that this be granted, for actions of all kinds to save the lives of this innocent, heroic couple, as the first vital step in undoing the whole monstrous crime against them. At even this late date attention should be given to what is still the weakest sector—the virtual absence of action by the labor movement.

The sweep and power of the campaign which has finally developed is attested to by the vilification and lies heaped upon it in recent weeks. The vicious series of articles in the New York Post, the outrageous report of the American Civil

Liberties Union claiming "this is not a civil liberties case," the utilization of lies about the alleged "anti-Semitism" of the Prague trials and the arrests of agents of American imperialists in the Soviet Union—all this and more has been spewed out in an effort to halt and disorient the campaign. But the drive to save the Rosenbergs has continued and broadened despite these frantic attacks. Now every ounce of energy must go toward guaranteeing the initial, crucial victory. That such a victory can be won is demonstrated in the smashing of the frameup against Harold Ward.

ANOTHER TASK requiring attention in the months ahead is the fight for civil rights. This constitutes a sector of special importance in the general struggle for democratic liberties, from several standpoints:

(1) It is one of the major fields in which the alliance between labor and the Negro people's movement must be forged.

(2) It offers real possibilities for substantial victories, as is illustrated by the recent passage of F.E.P. measures in River Rouge, Pontiac, and Pittsburgh.

(3) It is one of the main questions on which exposure of the Eisenhower administration and the new Congress can take place.

(4) It has great international significance in its implications for and relation to the freedom struggle of colored peoples throughout the world, and particularly those of the African people.

Without attempting to detail here the specific tasks in the civil rights campaign we should emphasize the need to gear it to developments in Congress, and to prepare for real mass actions in connection with the legislative battles that will develop. Alertness and proper timing are essential. Meanwhile, continued attention must be given to the fight, and the battle against anti-union states and communities, and within the shops.

Truly broad mass struggles around these and other issues—such as the tenants' loyalty oath fight, and the battle against anti-labor legislation—are the well-springs of a crusade for democratic liberties which can erect a solid barrier before advancing fascism in the United States. (To be continued)









# 'Potiphar's House' Stirs Large Audience at Public Reading

By DAVID FLATT

The powerful three-act play "Potiphar's House" by Alan Max and Lester Cole was heard by an audience of 500 for the first time at Yugoslav Hall last Friday night under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress.

The reading of the play and the discussion that followed were a rare treat for all who were there.

It is not often that a full-length play is presented to an audience for criticism before production by

authors who welcome all serious suggestions for improving it. It is a procedure that increases the mutual respect of playwrights and public and there should be more of it in our theatre movement.

"Potiphar's House" deals with one little known aspect of life in the South today, that aspect touched on in the Bible (Genesis 39).

... And Joseph was brought down to Egypt; and Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, captain of the guard, an Egyptian bought him. ... And Joseph found grace in his sight and he served him; and he made him overseer over his house. ... And it came to pass after these things, that his master's wife cast her eyes upon Joseph; and she said, lie with me. But he refused. ... And it came to pass, as she spake to Joseph day by day, that he hearkened not unto her, to lie by her, or to be with her. And it came to pass about this time, that Joseph went into the house to do his business; and there was none of the men of the house there within. And she caught him by his garment, saying, Lie with me; and he left his garment in her hand, and fled, and got him out. And it came to pass, when she saw that he had left his garment in her hand, and was fled forth, that she called unto the men of her house, and spake unto them, saying, See 'he hath brought in a Hebrew unto us to mock us; he came in unto me to lie with me, and I cried with a loud voice: And it came to pass, when he heard that I lifted up my voice and cried, that he left his garment with me, and fled, and got him out. ... And it came to pass, when his master heard the words of his wife, which she spake unto him ...

## THE OLD HOLLYWOOD IN NEW 3-DIMENSION

"Three Dimension" movies, a new-type film program showing at the Globe, represents another attempt by the movie industry to solve its problems by coming up with something different.

Competition from television and the miserable quality of pictures being turned out in the restricting atmosphere of the witchhunts are having their effect on box-office receipts. Hence a scramble by some movie companies to get out from under.

The technique of giving a three-dimensional impression has led to controversy. Various methods are being tried, with each producer claiming his method the best.

Meanwhile, vested interests who would find it expensive to gear movie facilities to the new techniques are following customary capitalist practice by shouting that three-dimension isn't what it's cracked up to be.

The effect in the Globe show is produced by a stereoscopic device. Movie-goers are given polaroid glasses which put the specially-made film into three-dimension focus.

The glasses make the process more cumbersome than cinerama, which creates a similar effect by use of a wide, concave screen,

that his wrath was kindled. And Joseph's master took him, and put him into prison, a place where the king's prisoners were bound; and he was there in prison.

The setting of the play is the Henderson plantation in Alabama in the year 1946.

In addition to bringing out the enormous corruption of the white ruling class, the play touches on the right of Negroes to vote, the subject role of white women, the alliance of Negro and white, and the differences among white supremacists as to the best ways of keeping the Negro in his place.

"Let them vote, but for our candidates," says the arrogant white plantation owner who challenges the old-line Bilbo-type chauvinism.

There is no questioning the impact of "Potiphar's House."

The cross-currents of life in the south today pass before us on the bare stage of Yugoslav Hall and

with the actors reading their parts from a script and getting their cues from an on-stage voice. One can visualize the power of the finished production.

The audience enjoyed the play exceedingly applauding Karen Morley, Beulah Richardson, Lloyd Gough, Bill Robinson, Ellie Pine, Julian Mayfield and the others for their vigorous reading, and rewarding the authors by making many valuable suggestions for deepening the play, particularly the third act which still needs considerable re-working.

Several speakers expressed the hope that the reading would bring a production closer which everyone looks forward to with pleasure.

Until this can be done it would be a pity not to arrange other readings, particularly out of town where there's little chance of seeing a finished production of an important play such as this.

## 'HIDDEN YEARS,' HISTORICAL PLAY ON NEGRO WINS PRAISE

By HANNAH BANE

PHILADELPHIA.—Negro History Week was celebrated here with the presentation of an original theatre piece, "The Hidden Years," representing the first public effort of a newly formed group of writers, actors, dancers, singers and those interested in stagecraft. The production, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, was given at Reynolds Hall.

The musical drama which presented episodes based on the history of the Reconstruction period, was moving and exciting as it detailed the attempts of the former slaves to buy land, the celebrations of their freedom, and their efforts to save Reconstruction gains made for both Negroes and whites.

Told in song and dance, as well as in drama, the production effectively combined the work of three local groups—the Spurlock Choir, the Philadelphia Dance Group, and the Stage Window Theatre.

With the exception of the choral director, Lessie Spurlock, and the choreographer, Elfriede Mahler, the production was entirely the work of non-professional, working people.

"The Hidden Years" was a

memorable production which both audience and performers were anxious to have repeated. Members of the audience spoke of it as an experience which brought them a deeper understanding of today's struggles for Negro rights. Some in the interracial cast felt that the weeks of working and creating together in this fashion had been the best experience of their lives.

The script was written by Lucy Smith and Sara Wright, both young Negro poets, and John Staples, a Negro worker and director of an amateur drama group.

The audience itself played a part in the drama, in a realistic scene where John Staples, as Frederick Douglass, addressed a Reconstruction congress of freedom, called to organize for complete citizenship of Negroes. At another point in the course of the drama, the choir led the audience in James Weldon Johnson's "Lift Every Voice and Sing," and the Negro National Anthem.

The Civil Rights Congress, which sponsored the performance, regards "The Hidden Years" as one of the most successful of their public meetings. It is also the first time in many years that local progressive people have united their efforts for so large a cultural event. It is expected to mark the beginning of revived activity along these lines in Philadelphia.

## Information Please' Forum on Negro History

The Frederick Douglass Educational Center is conducting an Information Please forum on Negro life and history tomorrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m. at 124 W. 124 St.

Participants in the round table of questions and answers are Miss Gwendolyn Bennet, Lloyd Brown, Dr. Herbert Aptheker and Miss Elizabeth Lawson.

## Call for Actors For Topical Theatre

Topical Theatre, New York's newest people's theatre group, is issuing a call for actors for its production units. Applicants will be interviewed this Thursday, and Feb. 17 between 7 and 9 pm at the group's headquarters, 2nd floor, 77 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Lack of training or experience will provide no barrier.

Interested persons who cannot make the evenings above, may write to Topical Theatre, P. O. Box 1342, Penn Station, N. Y. for further appointments.

## on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

### Babe Herman Again ...

IT SAYS THAT Babe Herman is helping Casey Stengel with the preliminary training of the Yankee rookies in Glendale, California. Like a conditioned reflex, the name Babe Herman usually calls forth anecdotes about him as a bizarre member of the Dodgers. So a wire service story comes over today telling how Babe once "hit a triple and wound up as the third out in a triple play."

It never happened. The Babe merely doubled into a double play.

The story goes on to describe the play as follows: "With men on first and second, he hit a long one. Somehow or other, the traffic stopped at third base, each runner halting there as he arrived. Herman simply passed them up and headed for home. The entire side was called out."

This is an interesting example of the way fancy can supplant fact. The whole craft of journalism as practiced today is highly overrated. Sports used to be one field where craftsmanship held its head up, but I suppose it was inevitable that with cold war news sections blatantly turning fact upside down with no regard for proof, actual quotes and known reality, a certain amount of sloppiness and easy invention would slip into the sports writing end too.

I suppose we shouldn't mix "politics" with a column on Babe Herman. So we'll just straighten out the record, which is funny enough without the garnishing.

As a matter of fact, on that afternoon at Ebbets Field our man Floyd Caves Herman strode to bat with the bases full and one out. He was a thin, gangling left-handed hitter and a good one. In 1930 he smote a lusty .393 but he never won a league batting title for that was a lively ball year in which Bill Terry banged .401 for the Giants.

On this historic occasion the Babe picked a screaming line drive to the exit gate in right center. The runner on 3rd scored. The runner on 2nd was Dazzy Vance, a great pitcher but a ponderous liability on base. Lumbering past 3rd, Dazzy changed his mind about scoring and decided to return to sanctuary. The runner on 1st, Chick Fewster, estimated the blow as a double and sailed around to 3rd. There the two were presently joined by Herman, who just ran and ran and came into the base with a magnificent hook slide.

It was a symbolic forerunner of the housing situation in many parts of Brooklyn as the three found themselves on the same base at the same time. The enemy third baseman tagged everybody in sight, every base was stepped on, the umpires consulted hastily on the rules and finally, as people in the stands laughed, groaned and screamed, Fewster and Herman were declared out. This is fact. Legend has it that in the Brooklyn dugout Wilbur Robinson, an amiable manager known as Uncle Robby who had been troubled by team cliques all season long, moaned, "That's the first time I've seen those three fellows together all year!"

THE BABE was involved in one more actual, factual, unique base running incident. He was on 1st base and teammate Del Bissonette lifted a skyscraper blast to right. It couldn't be immediately ascertained whether it would clear the fence for a home run, so Bissonette properly ran as hard as he could. But the Babe quickly and accurately sized it up as a fence clearer. A few steps off 1st on the way to 2nd, he turned to congratulate Del on the homer. The latter, unable to check himself in time, ran past Herman and the umpire bellowed "Your out!" It was only a single for poor Bissonette, out for passing a runner on the base paths.

Herman was also a very ragged fielder when he originally came up. In all fairness, it should be stated that he became a fine right-fielder in due time, a fact which together with a couple of lusty hitting years rates him high among alltime Brooklyn players in history ... the alltime Brooklyn rightfielder to be sure. Zach Wheat, the Pete Reiser of pre-injury time, and Herman rate as the alltime Brooklyn outfield.

Actually Babe came up with the Dodgers (then called Robins) as a 1st baseman. In his rookie year he was switched to the outfield. I saw a game which hastened the switch.

The Robins were winning (a rare occasion in those years) by one run with two out in the 9th and the bases full. The enemy batter ground out routinely to the third baseman, a player named Bobby Barrett with a well-founded reputation for a scatter-armed throw. Barrett came up cleanly with the grounder, as usual, and this time fired right across the diamond straight as an arrow.

Straight throws seemed to be Babe's weakness as a 1st baseman, for he often made unbelievable pickups on bad throws. Maybe he just didn't look at the ball. This time, with the victory cheers of the Brooklyn fans prematurely sounding, the ball caromed off his glove, hit him in the neck, and rolled out toward the bullpen as three runners scored. Shortly thereafter he was an outfielder.

IT IS TRUE that in his early days as an outfielder the Babe would race in madly for a line drive which would sail serenely over his glove for two or three bases. And there were definitely occasions in his early days in left and right field when fans could hardly bear to look when a routine fly came his way. He would sometimes circle under the ball like an intoxicated vulture and at the last second snare it one-handed.

But it is strictly an exaggeration to say that he ever was hit on the head by a fly ball. Babe himself once answered that calumny with firm dignity. "I never got hit on the head by a fly," he said. "It was my shoulder." (It happened on a rebound off the slanting concrete of the right field wall.)

Yea, verily these were the days in Brooklyn. The team finished tied for 6th in 1925, 6th in 1926, 6th in 1927, 6th in 1928, 6th in 1929. It sure was a good thing Boston and Philadelphia were in the league.

But the fans never gave up hope. I knew, I was one of 'em. And actually, things could have been a lot worse. At least the games weren't televised.



## 2 MILLION WORKERS HURT IN U.S. FACTORIES IN 1952

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—More than two million workers were disabled in 1952 in industrial accidents, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced yesterday.

Although preliminary estimates of the Bureau show work injuries in manufacturing were 60,000 lower last year than in 1951, disabling injuries in all classes of employment show "no significant

change from the estimate of 2,100,000 for 1951."

The 1952 estimate includes approximately 15,000 deaths and 84,000 injuries which resulted in some permanent disability, such as amputation of a body member or the permanent impairment of some function of the body.

The latter group, the Bureau said, included some 1,500 cases in which the disability was serious enough to completely incapacitate

the injured workers from any gainful employment for the rest of their lives.

Permanent and temporary industrial injuries last year, the Bureau estimated, resulted in the loss of approximately 41,000,000 man-days of employment—equivalent to the loss from the labor force of 137,000 full-time workers.

Although there were no major mine disasters in 1952, the government records show that 1,000

workers died from industrial accidents in the coal and metal mining and quarrying industry. Seventy-five thousand miners were injured in accidents.

The largest number of work injuries were in agriculture. The Bureau of Labor Statistics lists 320,000 workers injured and 3,800 deaths. Injuries in performing chores are excluded and, according to the Bureau, "there are some indications of under-reporting."

## College President Says Congress Violates Rights

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10.—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, last week attacked Congress for violating the Constitution by keeping on the books laws abridging human rights. In a chapel speech, Dr. Wriston declared:

"Congress has made no serious movement to obey the Constitution," he said. "If Congress will not obey and do their sworn duty who will obey the law in this country?"

More laws have been passed in the last 10 years abridging the rights of citizens than at any time since passage of the alien and sedition act of World War I, he said.

"One law signed by the President says you can be found guilty by association," he continued. "Another can deny you the right to a judge and trial. You can be jailed for things they presume you will do under certain circumstances—not things you have done."

"Will Congress wipe out these laws? I doubt it."

Dr. Wriston said he was not opposed to progressive legislation but that he was against the passing of legislation on the one hand and the defying of the Constitution on the other. He was referring to FEPC legislation, which he erroneously claimed was not needed since the Constitution already sets out the areas of civil rights.

## Jersey CIO Hits Dismissal of Rackets Prober

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 10 (FP).—The New Jersey CIO Council has condemned the dismissal of Nelson Stamler as deputy attorney general in charge of an investigation into Bergen County crime and rackets.

Declaring it was "shocked and disgusted," the CIO body said the dismissal was a "vicious attempt to throttle the gambling and corruption investigation" in Bergen County.

## What's On?

**Tonight Manhattan**  
COME TO THE LECTURE "Negro Workers and the Trade Unions" with speaker Halio Moorhead on Wed., Feb. 11 at 8:30. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. 50c—students free.

**Coming**  
NEW PLAYWRIGHTS proudly presents "The Big Deal" (It's dynamite). A new full length play by Ossie Davis, directed by Julian Mayfield, produced by Stanley Greene. Opening March 6. For Fund Raising! Highly profitable theatre party and block booking rates to organizations at sizeable discounts. Write, or phone LO 5-9856, 6 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

**SUNDAY FORUM** presents in celebration of Negro History Week a film and forum, "Negro Liberation and the Land Question" with speakers: Sam Henry, president of Brotherhood of Sharecroppers, Tenant Farmers and Farm Laborers, and Victor Perlo, author and teacher. Film: "Letter to a Georgia Mother" on Sun., Feb. 15, 2:15 p.m. Refreshments. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. 50c for students.

**FRIDAY CULTURAL FORUM** presents "Cultural Significance of Aptheker's Documentary History" with speakers Lloyd Brown and chairman Sidney Finkelstein on Friday, Feb. 13 at 8:15 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. 50c for students.

**JUST THE THING FOR YOUR CHILD!** Bring them to a gala children's party to celebrate Negro History Week on Sat., Feb. 14 at 2 p.m. There'll be chalk talk by Herbert Kruckman, a film, singing and refreshments. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). For ages 8-10 years. Contr. 50c.

**SEE YOUR TEACHER WORK** at the second annual "Freedom Frolic" at the Jefferson School with 3 live bands, star entertainment, 3 floors of fun on Sat. eve. Feb. 14, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Just about everyone will be there including teachers, students and friends, so don't you forget to come.

## How GM Looted the Public Treasury

By HELEN SIMON

DETROIT, Feb. 10. — GM's Charles E. Wilson may have disposed of his GM stocks, to calm the fury raging over his appointment as Secretary of Defense, but his personal fortune still depends on GM's paying him a huge bonus and pension.

Moreover Wilson showed where he stands when he told the probing senators: "What's good for General Motors is good for the country."

Here's some low-down on GM's profiteering with the biggest slice of "defense" contracts held by any corporation in the U. S.—7.8 percent or some \$5½ billion.

A report submitted by two staff members of the Senate Armed Services Committee in 1951 (but never acted upon) showed that GM had charged the Air Force a 39.8 percent profit on the manufacture of jet engines, and 36.2 percent profit on the manufacture of aircraft sparkplugs. In one instance, GM used facilities 100 percent government owned, yet insisted on 11.1 percent profit on sales, the report said.

"Legal" profits are limited to 6 percent on government contracts, but Leon Pearson, in his column of Jan. 21, showed how extra profits are garnered.

"A Senate Armed Services Subcommittee report shows that GM farmed out contracts to one subsidiary, which would add a profit, then to another subsidiary, which added a second profit, until sometimes three profits were added into one contract, all at the expense

of the taxpayer," he revealed.

GM has been among the leaders of "defense" suppliers who want a legal 12 percent profit on government contracts instead of the present 6 percent.

GM officials have not successfully explained away the \$69,000,000 contract (later cancelled to the tune of about \$10,000,000) for construction of 7577 vertical turret lathes by Fisher Body at a unit cost of more than \$90,000—while the same item was sold to the government by the Bullard Co. for \$38,000 apiece.

A GM man—H. R. Boyer, who was chairman of the Government's Aircraft Production Board—got this high price on grounds Fisher had to start tooling up for the job from scratch—and then defense officials agreed to "rent" (actually give) GM all but 80 out of some 570 units of tooling machinery needed.

On Jan. 29, 1952, former Senator Blair Moody charged that with suitable facilities idle elsewhere (Monroe Auto Equipment Co., Omaha Industries Inc., Car Wood) the Air Force asked GM to construct a new plant in Dayton, Ohio, for airplane landing gear. This meant a \$7,000,000 tax amortization benefit for GM.

On May 26, 1951, charges were lodged before the House Monopoly Investigating Committee that GM got extra steel allotments in March while the requests of four lesser firms got "lost." The allocations were made by Melvin C. Cole, head of the National Production Authority's iron and steel division, who in private life was a big seller of steel from Bethlehem to GM.

On Sept. 1, 1951, the Detroit News wrote of the huge new radial piston aircraft engine factory being built near the Chevrolet as-

sembly plant in Flint: "It is understood that after the defense emergency the plant will be used to expand auto manufacturing operations."

Other plants being built for GM include: A million square foot plant for jet engines next door to Buick's main manufacturing plant in Flint; a new Olds plant in Lansing for tank guns. The plant area of the Grand Blank tank plant (operated by Fisher Body) has been nearly doubled in the last two years.

With war and the threat of war obviously such a boon for GM—and for its blood brothers, the Chase National Bank, the duPonts, the Rockefellers, the Hanna coal and iron interests—more and more Americans are questioning if what is good for GM is indeed "good for the country."

What remains is to translate distrust and uneasiness into an organized political challenge to the policies which flow from this concept. It remains, most of all, to



C. E. WILSON

keep our country from being embroiled in global war on the promise that this is good for GM profits and consequently must be good for the rest of us.

## Mrs. Marie Haug Files for Cleveland School Election

By STEVE STANICH

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10. — Mrs. Marie Reed Haug, mother and trade union official, has filed petitions to qualify for the School Board race in November elections here. Mrs. Haug's supporters amassed more than 4,800 signatures. The legal minimum is 3,600.

Mrs. Haug stated that the 45,000 votes cast for her in her first 1951 try for the board brought "improved teachers' salaries, a start on a new school building and other items in the parents' program."

This year she plans to campaign for an "end to juvenile delinquency

through elimination of its causes in the war scare, positive action to teach the equality of all races and religions, and careful planning to meet the needs of an increased school population." Petition collection literature highlighted the need for higher teachers' salaries, improved school buildings and elimination of crowding, human equality and education and peace.

Mrs. Haug, who is pictured with her baby on campaign literature, is a graduate of Vassar College, member of Phi Beta Kappa, a former YWCA industrial secretary and was the first woman officer of the Cleveland CIO Council, its secretary. She is a member of the ACLU and a UE business agent. She is the only independent in the present campaign, the other four candidates being incumbents who filed their petitions jointly.

## Beck Supporter Heads Pa. Council

PITTSBURGH (FP). — Harry Tevis, president of Milk and Ice Cream Salesmen Local 205, was elected here unopposed to a three-year term as president of Joint Council 40, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL).

The 30 locals affiliated with the council represent 50,000 members in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia.

Tevis is a strong supporter of Dave Beck, new president of the international union. After his election, Tevis announced he would carry out Beck's instructions to put an end to the unauthorized strikes

"AN ABSOLUTE MUST"—Full "SENSATIONAL"—Times  
"World's Greatest Ballerina"—LIFE  
**The GRAND CONCERT**  
STANLEY C. ZIEGLER  
YOUTH SPORT FESTIVAL

**Don't You Miss**  
THE SECOND ANNUAL  
**Freedom Frolic**  
ON SAT., FEB. 14  
2 LIVE BANDS  
STAR ENTERTAINMENT  
3 FLOORS OF FUN  
Contribution: \$1.00 advance — \$1.25 at door  
JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
575 Sixth Avenue (cor. 16th St.)

**THE DAILY WORKER**  
ENTERTAINMENT  
NINE AND  
22nd  
CARNIVAL  
JAN. 125 1953

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT  
Carver Bldg., 1201 Beaton St., Bronx, New York; Book World, 714 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, New York; Bookish, 125 West 44th St., New York; Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., New York; Workers Bookshop, 51 E. 12th St., N.Y.C.

**BROOKLYNITES**  
will mark the 29th anniversary  
of the DAILY WORKER

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18**  
At PREMIER PALACE  
505 SUTTER AVE.

**Milton Howard**  
Associate Editor, Daily Worker  
will speak  
**ENTERTAINMENT**  
Bring Subs to the Meeting

**Birthday Greetings**  
to  
**NATHAN**  
from  
**MOTHER**  
and  
**DAUGHTER**

**All Dressmakers of Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.**  
are cordially invited to the  
**"MEET THE CANDIDATES" RECEPTION**  
Wednesday, February 11 at 6 P.M.  
Carnival Room, Capitol Hotel, 8th Ave. & 51st St.  
ENTERTAINMENT AND REFRESHMENTS • ADM. FREE  
Bring your campaign collections to the reception